

# COLORADO'S FEDERAL WATER FUNDING

February 2026

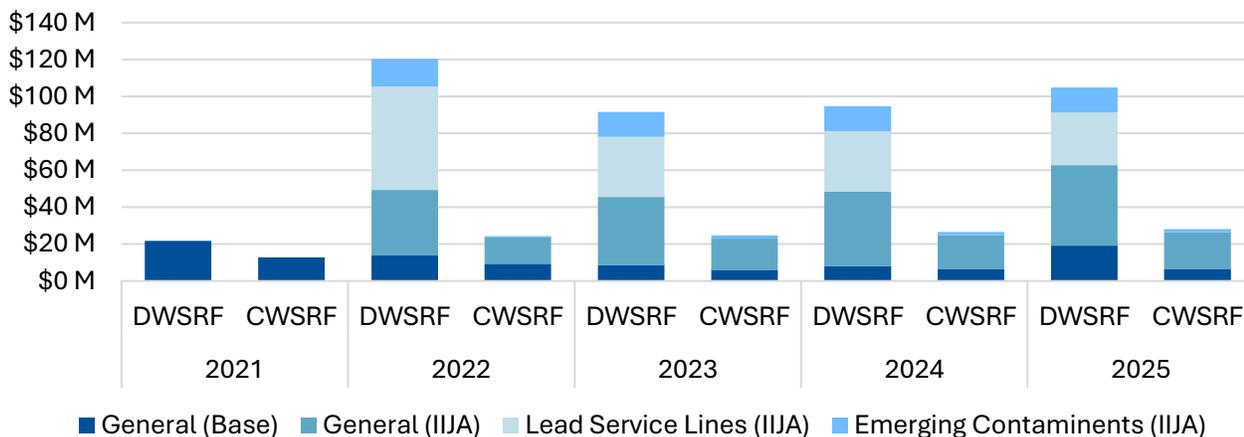


The EPA's Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Funds (DWSRF and CWSRF) represent the nation's largest federal investment in drinking and wastewater infrastructure, enabling states to better meet urgent water system needs in their communities. In recent years, \$515 million in SRF funds has helped Colorado address a portion of its \$31.3 billion in infrastructure investment needs.

## Colorado has relied on \$515 million in SRF support since 2022

Since 2022, Colorado has been allotted **\$411 million** for the state's DWSRF, including **\$150 million** to replace lead pipelines, and **\$104 million** for the state's CWSRF. These funds have supported local projects including the replacement of an estimated 2,700 lead service lines (LSLs) in Denver and 4,500 LSLs in Englewood, and wastewater treatment facility upgrades in small communities like Leadville, Lake City, La Jara, Hugo, Yampa, and Meeker. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Division; the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority; and the Colorado Department of Local Affairs, Division of Local Government are receiving an **estimated \$22.5 million** set-aside to support program administration.

### Federal support for the SRFs has increased since 2022



An additional \$43 billion was appropriated for the SRFs by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) and is being distributed annually between 2022 and 2026.

Source: [Water Program Portal's](#) Outcome Dashboard and EPA's State DWSRF and CWSRF Allotments (2022-2025).

## \$31.3 billion in future water infrastructure needs

Per the latest [Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment](#) and [Clean Watershed Needs Survey](#), Colorado is anticipated to need **\$12.1 billion** in drinking water investments and **\$19.2 billion** in wastewater investments over the next two decades. The federal investments over the last four years help address about **1.7 percent** of this gap, but further funding is required to maintain the state's water systems.